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WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT, KENT

ANNUAL REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1966

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE
LOCAL AUTHORITY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. MARSHALL, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

ARTHUR H. HAYES, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., S.R.N.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F.H.D. BODDY, M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J.H.R. BROWN, MEM.SAN.ASSOC. SCOTLAND
to 2nd January, 1966.

MEAT INSPECTOR

G.R. POWELL, A.R.S.H.
from 17th January, 1966

CLERK

MRS. P.M.J. KINGSFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

MR. R.D. PREECE - CHAIRMAN

MR. G.T. HOLTUM - VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. L.T. CLARK


MAJOR A.T. PALMER

MR. J.C. GRAY

MR. M.H. PYM

MR. G.B. RICHARDS

MR. D.M. ROGERS



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WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT, KENT

Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector for the Year 1966

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1966.

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year Home Population was 11,530 which was an increase of 170 over that of the previous year.

Live Births and Birth Rate

The number of live births was 200 which was a decrease of 24 from that of the previous year and the crude birth rate was accordingly 17.34; this becomes 20.81 after adjustment by the Registrar General's Comparability Factor which is computed from a population standardised for age and sex distribution and was higher than that of 17.7 for England and Wales.

Stillbirths and Rate

Four stillbirths were registered and the rate of 19.11 per 1,000 total (live and still) births was higher than that of 15.4 for England and Wales which has remained more or less stationary for thirty years.

Infant Deaths and Mortality Rate

Four deaths were registered due to:-

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| 1. Broncho-pneumonia (left) | } | 2 months |
| Mongolism | | |
| Congenital heart defect | | |
| 2. Prematurity. Wt. 2 lbs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | } | 30 minutes. |
| Twins | | |
| Incompetent cervical os. | | |
| 3. - do - | | 4 hours. |
| 4. Respiratory Distress | } | 1 day. |
| Intra Uterine Anoxia | | |

The infantile mortality rate was accordingly 20.00 compared with that of 19.00 for England and Wales.

The hard core of causes of Perinatal Mortality (.i.e. stillbirths and infant deaths under one week of age) are prematurity, asphyxia and atelectasis, birth injuries and congenital malformations and the chief maternal factor is toxæmia of pregnancy.

Maternal Deaths and Mortality Rate

This rate was nil, as there were no maternal deaths due to Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion and is a reflection of the high standard of modern obstetric practice.

Total Deaths and Death Rate

The total number of deaths from all causes was 230 (137M. 93F.) and the crude death rate was 19.95; this high rate was due to the naturally higher mortality in Hothfield Hospital which accommodates chronic sick patients and from which deaths are assigned to the District when patients have been resident for more than six months. The Registrar General's Comparability Factor which is computed from a population standardised for age and sex distribution takes this into account and the adjusted rate was 8.78 which was lower than that of 11.7 for England and Wales.

The majority of the deaths were from natural causes amongst the aged, namely Heart and Circulatory Disease and Vascular lesions of the Nervous System of which there were 130 out of the total of 230 deaths.

Disease of the Coronary Artery of the Heart was the cause of 40 (24 M. 16 F.) of those deaths. Those were in the following age-groups; 1 between 45 - 54, 6 between 55 - 64, 15 between 65 - 74, and 18 over 75 years. The great majority of deaths were over 65 years, those in the age-group over 75 years having been the highest. Although these figures are small for any valid inference, the fact that the majority of deaths were in old age conforms to the usual pattern and would seem to indicate that it is primarily a degenerative or senile disease.

Cancer as invariably in previous years was the second highest cause of deaths, 46 having been registered in the following age groups: 2 between 35 - 44 years; 4 between 45 - 54 years; 13 between 65 - 74 years. 27 of the deaths were over 65 years. The mortality increases with old age, pari passu with the fact that medical advice is commonly sought too late.

Cancer of the Lung was the cause of 11 (11 M) of those deaths in the following age-groups; 2 between 45 - 54, 3 between 55 - 64, 4 between 65 - 74, and 2 over 75 years. Generally, the majority of deaths from Cancer of the Lung are in earlier age-groups than those of other forms of Cancer, and the fact that the ratio of deaths predominates in males, would seem to indicate that the inhalation of tobacco smoke is a precipitating factor amongst those who are predisposed.

Cancer of the Breast caused 9 deaths in the following age-groups; 1 between 35 - 44, 2 between 45 - 54, 3 between 55 - 64, 2 between 65 - 74, and 1 over 75 years. Having regard to the fact that the disease is insidious, Cancer of the Breast in comparison with other forms of Cancer, is not difficult to diagnose, and it is reasonable to assume that the patients, many of whom are in early age-groups, seek medical advice too late.

Cancer of the stomach caused 6 (6 M.) deaths in the following age-groups; 2 between 55 - 64, 2 between 65 - 74, and 2 over 75 years.

The other causes of death were miscellaneous and there was no exceptional mortality.

There was one death due to Meningococcal infection which these days is comparatively rare. There was no other death from Infectious Disease.

Infectious Diseases

Measles

129 cases were notified compared with 132 in the previous year. I have repeatedly stated that this infection should not be statutorily notifiable for the reasons that even during non-epidemic periods, Practitioners and their Secretaries are fully engaged as also are the Administrative Staffs, who are obliged to register the names and addresses of the patients and arrange the payments of the notifications which is unnecessary expenditure.

Whooping Cough

Only one case of this childrens' infection was notified. This is a tribute to vaccination which is proving highly successful. Apart from the distressing symptoms and the inconvenience to parents, the disease was very dangerous in infants, the chief complications being Broncho-pneumonia, and collapse of parts of the lung.

Scarlet Fever

Two sporadic cases were notified. In its present phase this infection is mild and with few exceptions, if any, patients are treated at home, the Antibiotics being specific in treatment. The former complications are now very rare, although Acute Nephritis has still to be kept in mind.

Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia

Five cases were notified. Including the secondary Pneumonias which are not notifiable, there were 16 deaths, the majority of which occurred in Hothfield Hospital for the Chronic Sick. All the 16 deaths occurred over the age of 75 years.

Food Poisoning

Four cases of Salmonella food poisoning were confirmed, from two the causative organism was Salmonealla Typhi-murium (both in young children) and in the case of two adults Salmonella Panama was isolated. All cases recovered.

Tuberculosis

Three cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in a child and two young adults and two persons (age group 45 - 54) were found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis which reflects the effectiveness of modern drug treatment.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the Public Health of the District was satisfactory throughout the year, and I would wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for your interest in and support of the Department and also the staff for their co-operation and very efficient service.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MARSHALL M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Central Public Health Office,
14, Church Road,
Ashford, Kent.

Tel: No. Ashford 1485.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

FOR 1966

Area:- 39,453 acres

Registrar-General's Estimate of:-

The Resident Population	...	...	...	11,530
Number of Inhabited houses according to the Rate Book	...	...	...	3,910
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£296,404
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	£1,169

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

West Ashford Rural District is predominantly agricultural in character - there are only a few light industries. The Council has been a progressive Housing Authority, having built 716 post war houses and altogether own 885 houses. Generally social conditions are satisfactory.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	M.	F.		West Ashford Rural District	England and Wales
1. <u>Live Births</u>	200	114	86	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	17.34 (Adjusted Rate 20.81)	17.7
(a) Legitimate	181	103	78			
(b) Illegitimate	19	11	8			
2. <u>Stillbirths</u>	4	2	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	19.11	15.4
(a) Legitimate	4	2	2			
(b) Illegitimate	-	-	-			
3. <u>Total live and stillbirths</u>	204	116	88			
4. <u>Deaths</u>	230	157	93	Death rate per 1,000 resident population	19.95 (Adjusted rate 8.73)	11.7
5. <u>Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.</u>	-	-	-	Rate per 1,000 live births	..	Not Available
6. <u>Deaths of Infants Under One Year of Age</u>	4	2	2	Rate per 1,000 live births	20.00	19.0
(a) Legitimate	4	2	2	Rate per 1,000 leg- itimate live births	22.09	
(b) Illegitimate	-	-	-	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	
7. <u>Deaths of Infants Under Four Weeks of Age.</u>	3	1	2	Rate per 1,000 live births	15.00	12.9
(a) Legitimate	3	1	2			
(b) Illegitimate	-	-	-			
8. <u>Illegitimate births per cent of total live births</u>					9.5%	
9. Deaths from Cancer (all ages)					46	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)					-	
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea					1	
Deaths from Measles					-	

The following cases in Infectious Diseases were notified during the year

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	129

CAUSES OF DEATH IN WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

DURING 1966

ALL CAUSES				<u>Males</u> 137	<u>Females</u> 93
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	-	-
9.	Other infective and parastic diseases	...	...	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	6	-
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	11	-
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	-	9
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	0	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	13	6
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	1	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	1	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	25	26
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	24	16
19.	Hypertensions with heart disease	...	...	3	3
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	9	13
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	7	4
22.	Influenza	...	...	1	-
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	14	2
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	9	-
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	1	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	-	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	2	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	5	4
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	2	1
34.	All other accidents	...	...	1	2
35.	Suicide	...	...	1	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality, 1966

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases</u>			<u>Deaths</u>			<u>Total Cases on Register</u>		
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.
0 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	52	12
1 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-			
5 ...	1	-	-	-	-	-			
15 ...	-	-	1	-	-	-			
25 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-			
35 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-			
45 ...	-	2	-	-	-	-			
55 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-			
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	1	2	1	-	-	-			

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis of a patient who had not been notified as suffering from this disease.

IMMUNISATION

The following table shows the diphtheria immunisation figures for 1966 based on the return sent to the Ministry of Health.

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Primary</u>		<u>Reinforcing</u>	
	<u>Triple</u>	<u>Diph./Tet.</u>	<u>Triple</u>	<u>Diph./Tet.</u>
1966	65	-	-	-
1965	76	-	2	-
1964	3	-	54	7
1963	2	-	17	7
1962	-	-	2	7
1959 - 1961	3	-	50	20
1950 - 1958	-	-	3	2
Total	149	-	128	43

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Reinforcing</u>
1966	26	-
1965	125	-
1964	16	-
1963	9	-
1962	3	6
1959 - 1961	6	60
1950 - 1958	2	5
Total	187	71

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

<u>Primary Vaccination</u> <u>1 Year</u>	<u>Re-Vaccination</u> <u>School Age but under 8 Years</u>
85	Nil

Public Health Department,
2, Elwick Road,
Ashford, Kent.

30th December, 1966

To the Chairman, & Members of the Rural District Council of West Ashford,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentleman,

I beg to submit my tenth annual report of the sanitary circumstances in the rural district for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

The work of the department, especially as regards meat inspection became a heavy burden upon the resignation of Mr. Brown, Additional Inspector, and the subsequent inability to obtain a replacement. Finally it was agreed to reduce the establishment of Public Health Inspectors and recruit a qualified meat inspector. This proved a sound move, for Mr. Powell, who accepted the post, was found to have a thorough understanding of his duties and to be a keen worker. His duties being wholly at the slaughterhouse has allowed Mr. Boddy to carry out - without the interruption of meat inspection - environmental hygiene in the district.

Refuse collection and disposal was highlighted when the Council approved a forward thinking scheme of pulverisation and reduction by using the John Thompson Femascreen equipment. A disused quarry capable of containing many years refuse was found and the findings of an official enquiry is still awaited in order to put the scheme into operation. Should this application be refused I can foresee the time fast approaching when any form of disposal will be unpractical within the district.

A larger compression vehicle has been purchased to offset the increase in housing.

The disposal of cesspool contents has been met by permission to dump at the new Bybrook plant. This entails long runs to and from the disposal point and thus causes a longer time lag in the emptying programme. The delivery is awaited of a 1,400 gallon tanker to service sewage plants and Council properties allowing the contractor more time to service private properties.

There were two major items of legislature enacted during the year:

- 1) The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles)
Regs., 1966.
- 2) The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regs., 1966

both Acts placing further inspectoral responsibility on the department.

Mr. Myers, although at present serving as a bulldozer driver is a trained fitter and his services in maintaining and servicing vehicles has saved countless hours and garaging costs by keeping the machines on the road.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the department with amplifying comments where necessary.

WATER SUPPLY

The mains supply for the district is distributed by the Mid Kent Water Company. Collection is from the North Downs at Charing by means of artesian wells, and is stored in high level reservoir tanks and distributed by gravity.

The water is hard and is not plumbo-solvent.

	No. Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory
Raw water (Mid Kent)	-	-	-
Chemical-analysis	1	1	
Treated water (Mid Kent)			
Chemical-analysis	2	2	-
Bacterial examination	6	6	-

Analyt's report on Mid Kent water is as follows:-

Chemical Examination

Parts per million

Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.00
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.006
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.0
Nitrite Nitrogen	None
Chlorine in Chlorides as Chlorion	23.0
Oxygen Absorbed in 3 hours at 27°C	0.00
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	130
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	Carbonate 124
	Non-carbonate 54
	Total 248
Total solids (dried at 180°C)	314
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	15
Residual Chlorine	Nil
pH	7.4
Iron	None
Other metals	None

Bacteriological Examination

Number of colonies developing on Nutrient Agar per Millilitre:-

1 day at 37°C	1
3 days at 22°C	4

Bacteria of indication enumeration

Organisms of the coliform group	0 in 100 ml.
Streptococci	0 in 100 ml.
Cl. welchii	0 in 100 ml.

Remarks

The chemical analysis indicates a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply.

The bacteriological condition of the water is very good.

The following table shows the number of dwelling houses in each parish; those supplied with water from public and private mains; and those known to be without a mains supply of any sort. The latter obtain water from springs, wells or by the storage of rainwater in underground tanks.

	No. of Houses	Est. Pop.	No. of houses with Piped Supply		Houses with Other Supplies
			Public	Private	
Bethersden	455	1236	455	-	-
Charing	886	2570	878	-	8
Egerton	268	750	258	6	4
Great Chart	312	900	312	-	-
Hothfield	278	750	277	-	1
Kingsnorth	334	1000	334	-	-
Little Chart	102	320	102	-	-
Pluckley	342	965	342	-	-
Shadoxhurst	306	700	306	-	-
Smarden	359	1100	359	-	-
Westwell	274	1100	269	4	2
Totals	3916	11,341	3902	10	15

DRAINAGE, SEWAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

No new drainage schemes were commenced during 1966. Tenders have been received for the sewerage of Kingsnorth and Shadoxhurst and if these are approved by the Ministry work will commence in the New Year.

Parish	Sewered	Proposed Schemes
Bethersden	1	-
Charing	1	-
Charing Heath	1	-
Egerton	1	-
Great Chart	1	-
Hothfield	1	-
Kingsnorth	-	1 *
Little Chart	-	1
Pluckley	-	1
Shadoxhurst	-	1 *
Smarden	1	-
Westwell	-	1
Totals	7	5

* Awaiting Ministry Approval

Of the areas without a main drainage the village of Pluckley situated mainly on Wealden clay causes most concern with drainage problems. The nature of the soil is such as to permit little or no soakage or purification and results in the network of ditches being heavily polluted with effluent. After periods of warm dry weather these can be offensive and a nuisance.

School Sanitation

Charing Primary School has completed a new wing which contains modern sanitation.

The time is fast approaching when old and ^{obsolete} ~~absent~~ village school buildings - without amenities and with lavatory facilities reached only by a walk across playgrounds - should be abolished. These old buildings without ceilings are hard to heat and expensive to maintain. The new look school, finished with all modern conveniences under a common roof should be the rule and not the exception.

Public Conveniences

To date there is only one public convenience in the district, but approval has been given for two to be sited on Hothfield Common. This area is frequented by picnickers and travellers to and from the Continent. These latter facilities will prove a boon and stop the violation of this beautiful woodland.

Cesspool emptying

This essential work is carried out by contract at present. Although expensive, the safe disposal of the collected material is very necessary. It is a facet of Public Health that never reaches the headlines and the workers remain unsung. To maintain this service to the public the Council is awaiting delivery of a large tanker which will relieve the contractor of some tasks and speed up the waiting period between request and carrying out the work.

The demands of the River Authority for maintaining a good standard of effluent from the small village sewerage plants, permits but little cesspool contents disposal at these points. It is necessary for the tankers to discharge at the large disposal works at Bybrook. Although adding to the expense by reason of the long mileage runs and the charge per tanker it ensures a safe disposal.

The following table shows the number of private and council properties emptied and the cost.

		Cesspools Emptied	£. s. d.
Private	1966	1,408	2,734. 18. 0.
	1965	1,383	2,191. 4. 7.
Council	1966	614	1,184. 5. 8.
	1965	632	1,121. 2. 3.
Totals	1966	2,022	3,919. 4. 4.
	1965	2,015	3,312. 6. 10.

Cesspools in general register (excluding Council properties and automatic register).

<u>Total Cesspools</u>	<u>Not Emptied</u>	<u>Emptied once</u>	<u>Emptied Twice</u>
1,489	689	635	168

Automatic Register

129

The properties on the automatic register are those requiring emptying on specific dates because of bad drainage or nuisance.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

a) Slaughterhouses

During the year under review the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations came into force. The Council after discussion decided not to impose any slaughtering restrictions in the district, but to consider - if the number of hours overtime worked became too onerous - additional staff. Taking the year through the average hours overtime worked weekly approximated 20, including weekends. Following the resignation of the Additional Public Health Inspector, a Meat Inspector was appointed and this proved a great success. It enabled an inspection service to be maintained practically throughout the killing period. He insured a high degree of hygiene practice and made improvements where possible.

DETAILS OF FOODSTUFFS OF ALL TYPES CONDEMNED DURING 1965

(Figures in brackets refer to 1965)

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number inspected	2,197	1,417	920	22,817	15,153	42,504
Number killed	2,132	1,354	298	26,452	16,897	47,733
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	0 (1)	4 (3)	5 (3)	28 (32)	11 (17)	48 (55)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	320 (350)	494 (400)	14 (14)	933 (2,034)	1,273 (1,948)	3,034 4,746
% of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis	14.56 (16.46)	35.4 (29.54)	2.06 (2.34)	4.21 (7.81)	8.39 (11.63)	
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1 (1)	1 (1)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	NIL (-)	NIL (1)	NIL (-)	NIL (-)	(14) (53)	14 (53)
% of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis					.098	
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1 (2)	-	-	-	-	1 (2)
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refridgeration	1					1
Generalised and totally condemned	1					1

No. of licensed slaughterhouses .. 2

No. of licensed slaughtermen 15

CONDEMNED AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Cows

2	Carcases and all organs	Emaciation oedema	700
1	" "	Abnormal Odour Adhesions	620
1	" "	Generalised C/Bovis	472
2	Portions of Carcase	Oedema	170

Calves

1	Carcase & all organs	Jaundice	21
1	" "	Pyrexia	150
1	" "	Abscesses	40
1	" "	Enteritis/Pyrexia	60
1	" "	Moribund	30

Pigs

3	Carcases	"	Badly Bled/Fevered	160
3	"	"	Septicaemia	224
3	"	"	Multiple Abscesses	440
1	"	"	Septic Pneumonia	40
1	"	"	Tuberculosis	40
171	Heads		C/Bacterium	1742
14	"		Tuberculosis	158
4	Pig Portions		Arthritis	41
4	"		Abscesses	150
1	"		Pleural adhesions	30
7	"		Injury	40

Sheep

11	Carcase & all organs		Emaciation	334
2	" "		Decomposition	75
1	" "		Gen. C.Ovis Emaciation	30
10	" "		Septic conditions	248
2	" "		General Bruising	35
1	" "		Moribund	45
1	" "		Fascioliosis/Oedema	40
11	Sheep parts		Arthritis	63
2	" "		Abscesses	27
1	" "		Bruising	4

Total meat condemned	6344 lbs.
Total edible offal condemned	10493 lbs.

Total condemned in Slaughterhouses

1963	7 tons 10 cwts. 1 qtr. 9 lbs.
1965	8 tons 18 cwts. 1 qtr. 8 lbs.

c) Condemned in shops

Miscellaneous foodstuffs	9 cwts. 3 qtrs. 27½ lbs.
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d) Condemned at local stores

American carrots	9 ton 8 cwts 2 qtrs. 14 lbs.
------------------	------------------------------

Total foodstuffs condemned

	17 ton 7 cwts 7 qtrs 22½ lbs.
--	-------------------------------

Knackers Yard

No. of licensed premises	1
No. of routine inspections	18

The above premises is small, modern and well-run. It gives a valuable service to the farming community providing an outlet for their sick and old animals and a clearing house for dead stock after veterinary inspection and authorisation for removal. Large refrigerators keep the animal foodstuff until required. The premises work in conjunction with an animal food shop in the neighbouring district.

Supervision of Food Premises

Food premises are listed under a variety of headings. Each required a different form of inspection and various Acts and Regulations have to be borne in mind.

The following table indicated the number of the various types of food premises in the area.

Licensed premises including clubs	32
Cafes and restaurants	9
Butchers shops	8
Fruit and vegetable shops	2
Grocers and general shops	36
Creamery	1
Confectioners	1
Food factories	3
Bakehouse	3
	<u>95</u>

Licensed Premises

39 visits were paid to clubs and public houses during the year. Four informal notices were served on brewers for improvements to washing and lavatory facilities. Plans for this work have been submitted in one instance and the other three are under consideration.

I feel the time has now come when any premises serving snacks to travellers must provide proper washing facilities in addition to lavatory accommodation. Wherever possible these facilities should be reached from within the building and should not call for a walk across yards and gardens. In the older premises the needs of the female patrons are subordinated to those of the males and are often sited away from the main premises.

In general, bars, cellars and equipment are kept in a clean and hygienic manner.

Restaurants and Restaurant Kitchens

Number of inspections

27

The above premises have been subject to snap inspections. There have been no complaints of unsatisfactory food or service.

Premises were clean at all times and the Hygiene Regulations observed.

Bakehouses

Number of inspections:

20

All bakeries in the area received regular inspections.

Owners were contacted with regard to the hygiene requirements for their rounds vehicles impressing upon them that only bread, flour confectionery and bakery goods should be carried and to avoid the provision of washing facilities on all vehicles everything, with the exception of bread, should be wrapped.

Premises were clean, with walls and ceilings regularly redecorated.

Ice Cream Premises

Number of registered premises:

There are no ice cream producers in the district. Sales of ice cream - all of which is prewrapped - are made from premises already registered as foodshops. Ice cream from bulk containers is only served at hotels as part of their meal service.

MILK SUPPLIES

Number of Registered Distributors of Milk: 13

Number of Registered Dairies: 3

Milk sold in the district is either farm bottled raw milk or pasteurised and sterilized supplied from plants outside the area. Increasing numbers of village provision shops are registering for the sale of sterilized and pasteurised milk. Supply is usually made by the village roundsman who is either unable or unwilling to make available facilities for sales in addition to the established round.

No complaints were received from the public of unsatisfactory milk or dirty containers.

Sampling by County Sampling Officers

The following details are of samples taken within the rural district and submitted to the Public Analyst. The figures were furnished by the Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department of the Kent County Council, which is the responsible authority for this purpose.

<u>Article</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>No.</u>
Amethocaine Eye Drops	1	B/fd.	34
Ascorbic Acid Tablets B.P.	1	Orangeade	1
Benggers	1	Pork and Chicken sausages ...	1
Blanched Peanuts	1	Prunes	1
Channel Islands Cream	1	Quaker Quick Macaroni	1
Cocoa	1	Raw Peanuts	1
Codeine Phosphate Tablets B.P. ...	1	Refined Ground Nut Oil	1
Coffee	1	Rum	1
Country Supper Snack Meal	1	Salt	1
Eggs	1	Salted Peanuts	3
English Butter	1	Seeded Raisins	1
Ephedrine Hydrochloride Tablets B.P.	1	Soft Brown Sugar Light Golden	1
Ferrous Gluconate Tablets B.P.....	1	Split Peas	1
Germoline Antiseptic Ointment.....	1	Surgical Spirit B.P.C. No. 1.	1

continued/

Cont'd

<u>Article</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>No.</u>
Instant Coffee	1	Tea	2
Instant Non-Fat Milk Skimmed	1	Vintage Cider	1
Lime Juice Cordial	1	Whisky	2
Marmalade	1	Fine Ointment B.P.	1
Milk	15	Pulmo Baily (Concentrated) ..	1
New Zealand Cheddar cheese	1		

C/fd.

34

Total

56

Summary

Milk	15
Drugs	9
Spirits	3
Other samples	29
	<u>56</u>

All the above samples were satisfactory with the exception of the following:-

<u>Sample of</u>	<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Instant Non-Fat Milk Skimmed	Moisture content 5.1% being slightly in excess of the maximum of 5.0% permitted under the Dried Milk Regula- tions, 1965	Manufacturers written to.

HOUSING

1) Grant Aid: House Improvements

Approved during year:	<u>O/Occ.</u>	<u>Rents</u>	<u>Amount Appro'</u>
Discretionary Grants			
5	3	2	£2,000
Standard Grants			
24	17	7	£4,996

The use of Grant Aid to modernise and improve older properties is still the method preferred by owners. It enables cottages that are subject to Undertakings to be given a further lease of useful life. There are still old rented properties incapable of modernisation and repair at a "reasonable cost" which could be brought up to the standard by owner/occupiers with money to spend. The Council's decision to give decisions as speedily as possible on all applications is a deciding factor when owners are considering modernisation. By reason of the number of voluntary applications and the disposition of houses in a rural district, compulsory improvements have not so far been necessary.

The following tables show the use of Grant Aid since 1958.

Year	Discretionary Grants Completed	Grants Given
		£.
1958	22	6542. 16. 3.
1959	17	4386. 9. 5.
1960	14	4045. 3. 0.
1961	30	10525. 1. 0.
1962	26	9382. 13. 6.
1963	18	6724. 5. 0.
1964	14	3392. 10. 0.
1965	9	3454. 6. 9.
1966	8	3089. 10. 0.

Average cost per house: £386 : £328 since 1958

Sewer treatments were carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food regulations and only two systems were found to contain rats.

The following table gives a summary of the work carried out in 1966.

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business premises.
Total number of properties	11	3,891	340	136
Number of properties inspected as result of notification	2	41	15	11
Number of properties inspected as result of survey or otherwise	2	5	4	5
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-	Rats 4	34	18	12
	Mice 7	13	3	4
Number of infested properties treated by L.A. (completed treatments only)	2	37	11	10
Total treatments carried out including retreatments	4	46	18	16
Number of "Block Control" treatments carried out 1 of 2				

In addition to rats and mice, the department was called to deal with the following types of pests:

Wasps: 12 Flies: 1 Ants: 5 Cockroaches: 1

Probably due to the wet summer and shortage of soft fruit the wasp infestations reported and treated were only 25% of the number reported in the previous year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

a) Refuse Collection, Disposal and Salvage

Manpower

The establishment of the service is:

- 1 working foreman/driver
- 8 men on refuse collection (including 2 drivers, 1 spare driver)
- 1 man (bulldozer driver - tip management)

Vehicles: 2 Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tippers; 1 Bulldozer.
1 " " " Pakamatic.

Changes and periodic shortage of staff kept the remainder working full pressure.

In spite of all difficulties a weekly collection from all premises was maintained.

The collection service is arranged on a four day system, thus allowing Fridays to be used for paper baling, vehicle maintenance and the removal of bulky household effects and clearing the countryside of litter.

The thoughtless depositing of old car bodies, cookers, boilers etc., on verges and private woodlands, shows there is still an absence of the awareness of public responsibility on the part of a section of the public. The removal of deposits is an expense on the rates which has to be met by the more responsible rate payers.

It was hoped to commence disposal of refuse by pulverisation and reduction during the year but the delays dependant on public enquiries and agreement with owners has made this impossible.

The collection of salvageable paper takes place with the routine refuse runs. This together with the sale of rags and metals provided an income which offsets some of the cost of the service.

All workers in the refuse service receive a bonus of 4% on the receipts from salvage. This proves an incentive to ensure the maximum collection.

The following table shows the receipts from salvage (figures in brackets refer to 1965)

	Tons	Cwts.	£.	s.	d.
Mixed waste papers and cardboard	250 (211)	10 1/2 11 1/2)	2078. (1385.	2. 1.	8. 6.)
Metals, rags, etc.	12 (3	12 1 1/2)	139. 56.	11. 9.	8. 6.)
TOTALS	243 (214	2 1/2 12 3/4)	2217. (1941.	14. 11.	4. 0.)

ANNUAL MILEAGE - REFUSE VEHICLES

<u>1966</u>	<u>665 YKP</u>	<u>DKL 668C</u>	<u>611 EKJ</u>
January	606	689	868
February	987	711	909
March	262	1,058	1,115
April	641	679	898
May	753	691	904
June	756	814	996
July	849	711	776
August	547	807	917
September	719	816	865*

continued/

B/F

October	361	732	527
November	797	742	520
December	810	751	518

	<u>£</u>		
	8,688	9,201	9,813

* changeover to HKL 799D

TOTAL - 27,702

Caravan Sites

a) Gypsy Site (Council owned)

At the end of the year it was found possible to close the site.

In accordance with the Councils firm intention at the start of the camp, all the resident caravanners were housed in Council estates.

Some of the families have settled in and been accepted, others are less amenable to normal residential living whilst a minority has returned to their nomadic life and left the district. It is still too early to say whether the experiment is a total success. With education, mixing with others and a general awareness of the benefits of a settled life, it is hoped the younger generation will become more responsible citizens.

b) Private Sites (Residential) (2)

Conditions at these sites are satisfactory. Both are full throughout the year.

It has been found that quite a number of couples retire to caravans to spend their lives in peaceful country surroundings. This ideal is shattered with the oncoming of infirmity and diseases associated with the aged, when applications for rehousing have to be considered.

FACTORY ADMINISTRATION

The Factories Act gives a joint control of factories to the H.M. Inspectors of Factories, Local Authority inspectors and in certain instances H.M. Inspectors of Alkalies, etc.

Since the commencement of Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, offices in factories are now under the Factories Inspectorate. A case could now be made out for local authorities to give up their only remaining responsibility to the Factories Inspector or be given additional responsibilities to make inspection worthwhile.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

(See table overleaf)

Premises	No. on Reg.	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4, and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	6	7	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	34	54	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	40	61	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector or	by H.M. Inspector or	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective (B/F)	-	-	-	-	-

(C/F (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The routine inspection of premises with regard to the provision takes place as and when the ordinary duties permit.

Four new premises were registered. Verbal notices were issued to obtain guards for dangerous bacon slicers.

Class of Workplace	No. of premises registered at end of year	Inspections made
Offices	9	6
Retail shops	25	25
Wholesale depts. and warehouses	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public	4	4
Fuel storage depots	-	-
TOTALS:	38	35

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed		Totals
	Females	Males	
Offices	3	9	17
Retail Shops	36	18	54
Wholesale depts. and warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public	17	5	22
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-

SHOPS ACTS ADMINISTRATION

Inspections under this Act were carried out in conjunction with visits made under the provisions of other Acts.

There are no large stores or supermarkets in the area, mostly being small village shops, the majority run as family businesses with only the minority employing additional staff.

In conclusion I would like to record my thanks and appreciation to the Council for their continuous support and interest during the year and to the staff for their loyal co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR H. HAYES

Chief Public Health Inspector.